SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1883,

Amusements To-day American Institute - Exhibition. Brooklyn Philharmonic - Course - 1 P. M.

Branklyn Philippenente-Conect #P. M.
Cavine, The Begga Stabent, 2 and #P. M.
Phily's Thentre-Indies and some 2 and #H. P. M.
Evend Opera House, Miller, fact #P. M.
Badison Negarie Thentre-The Kaish, 2 and #GDP, M.
Fetrapalline Opera House, Miller, 2 and #P. M.
Nibla's Gorden Kausher, 2 and #P. M.
Preple's Thentre-The Sheet King, 2 and #P. M.
Preple's Thentre-The Sheet King, 2 and #P. M. Nan Francisco Minstre's - Lord & P. M. Spracer's Palace Music Stall -Verlety, Janiff' M. Star Thentre—The Brills. Jand & F. M.
Standard Thentre—In the Brills. Jand & F. M.
Standard Thentre—In the Brills. Jand & F. M.
Thentre Cornique—Mattigas Onsel Printe. & F. M.
Thalls Thentre—Excitationed. 2 and & F. M.
Temp Pastor's Thentre—Variety. & F. M. Union Square Theater-Cricket on the Hearth. Windsor I beatre Specia. I and FP. M. Wallack's Theatre Matte. 1:20 and FP. M. Bd Av. Theater-Chest. 2 and s P. M.

bth Av. Theater-The Date's Motio. 2 and s P. M.

bith St. Theater-Points, 2 and s P. M.

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type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Marriages and Deaths.

Hereafter marriage and death notices will be

Not a Republican in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Republicans are trying to get votes for Mayor Low by false pretences. They are going to vote for him because he is a Republican, and they are urging Democrats to vote for him because he is not a municipal Republican. He would be a Republican at Albany or Washington, and he is supposed to cherish hopes that his party will some day send him to one or both of those cities; but when he is in Brooklyn, he is incapable of distinguishing between a Repub-

lican and a Democrat. Bosh! The Brooklyn Republicans are not different from others, nor are Brooklyn politics different from other politics. There are not enough Republican votes in Brooklyn to elect a Republican Mayor, or there would be no pretence that a Republican Mayor, if elected, would not, as far as he could, help on the Republican party.

No Democrat should be deceived by the talk about non-partisanship. The voter who supports the candidate of another party may be non-partisan. The candidate is not He will not with his party.

The Republican party in the State and in the nation must be driven out. It will not do to strengthen or support it anywhere. It will not do to put a great city like Brooklyn into its hands. Even if Mayor Low's admin-Istration were as non-partisan as it has been pretended, it would not be able to keep out of State and national politics next year. Republican success in Brooklyn next week would encourage the Republicans of the State to make great efforts to carry it in the Presidential year. They know how to improve "non-partisan" victories.

But if the voters of Kings county were not allowed to have a voice in State or national elections, and if the municipal election were the only one in which they could participate there would still be no reason why any man should prefer Low to HENDRIX. The latter is fully the equal of his opponent in every respect except wealth.

Till Kings county is shut off from the rest of the country, we suppose there will be political parties in Brooklyn, and one of them will have to rule. Till Mr. Auxorn's doctrine. of the saving virtue of minoritles is accepted, we suppose the majority will rule.

The Brooklyn Democrats who believe in government by political parties and by majorities, should vote for Mr. HENDRIX. It is nonsense to allow the Republicans to control. B Democratic city. Mayor Low must go!

Threatening Holman.

It is alleged that the great railroad corporations, the Rings, the jobbers, and the lobby would combine their strength and make up a large pool of money to defeat William S. HOLMAN, should be be nominated for the Presidency.

This threatened opposition is a high tellante to Mr. Holman's character, to his public services, and to his sterling integrity. During his long experience in Congress he has stood foremost among the band of honest legislators and reformers who consistently and vigorously resisted these corrupt influences. If the policy which Mr. HOLMAN originated

and carried through Congress had been maintained, the Credit Mobilier and other jobbery would not have disgraced our public life. The valuable franchises to the railroad corporations would have been preserved according to the terms of the grants, and the operations by which a vast territory intended for the homes of settlers was grabbed could not have been successfully perpetrated.

Beyond all other men in Congress, Mr. HOLMAN has been the ready, persistent, determined, and thoroughly equipped enemy of venal schemes, in whatever form they appeared. However plausible and specious they might be, he at once detected their designs, he exposed their danger, and he combated with restless energy their progress at

all stages of legislation. Overpowering Republican majorities did not deter his opposition, nor weaken his courage, nor impair his zeal. As the champion of the people's interests, he renewed the combat against all Rings right in the face of defeat. And when a partisan Legislature temporarily gerrymandered him out of a seat in Congress, he utilized that time to recruit his strength and to replenish his armory with new weapons for the fresh attack which he made on returning to the

House of Representatives two years ago. The experience of 1880, when a tainted can didate was made President by the use of money, shocked the country. The people saw the Government and all its mighty concerns, the Treasury and all its vast trusts, put in possession of a minority by the combination of a circle of rich men, who are now enjoying the highest public honors, and dispensing the public patronage as part of the profit of

that vonal investment. Now, when corporations, millionaires, Rings, jobbers, and lobbyists menace Mr. HOLMAN with their combined hostility, they can only strengthen the popular demand for a candidate who possesses the qualities which make him illustrious. More than this, they would insure such a union in support of a candidate thus commended to favor, as would atterly destroy any combination formed

against him. We should like to see that experiment fairly tried. We are sure it wouldnever be repeated.

New Jersey's Democratic Strongholds. Hudson county, which includes Jersey City, is the Democratic stronghold of New Jersey. Mr. TILDEN's majority for President in that county was 6,826. His majority In the whole State was 12,445. Gen. HAN-COCK's majority in the county was 4.954, and in the State 2.010. These figures show that the Democrats of New Jersey rely upon this county to roll up a big majority and carry

them triumphantly through.

Both the candidates for Governor at the pending election have long resided in Hudson county. At large meetings in Jersey City and other portions of the State, Mr. ABBETT, the Democratic nominee, has announced his opinions and purposes on publie questions which interest the voters. But Judge Dixon, the nomince of the Republicans, refuses to open his mouth on any political subject whatever. On Tuesday next the voters of Hudson county will have an opportunity to pass judgment on these two widely differing lines of conduct. The Democrats should rally in their strength and give AB-

BETT as large a majority as they gave TILDEN. Bergen county, in proportion to the total vote cast, comes nearly up to Hudson. It gave Mr. TILDEN a majority of 1,104. In the less favorable contest of 1880 it gave Gen. HANCOCK a majority of 562. This Demoeratic county should do as well now as it did in 1876. A full vote is all that is needed to

reach that result. Such majorities in Hudson and Berger will show where New Jersey will stand in the great struggle of 1884.

Gen. Sherman's Farewell Report.

The approaching retirement of Gen. Shen-MAN from active service, and the transfer he has just made of the command of the army, lend to his current annual report something of the character of a last will and testament. We are fairly justified in attributing to a document composed under such eircumstances an unusual degree of frankness.

It is, therefore, remarkable that the key note of this report is found to be the proposition that the great progressive work of the army at the West is done, the Indians being "substantially eliminated from the problem." When we remember that in nearly every one of his preceding reports Gen. SHERMAN has strongly urged an increase of the army, or, at all events, an increase of its available frontier forces, his present declarations are most significant. And yet we need not impute any lack of

sincerity to Gen. Sherman's former appeals to Congress for more troops. The permanent force needed was, and to some extent still is, regarded by professional men as a matter of conjecture and experiment. Gen. SHERMAN'S arguments show that he really considered it unwise, and a great risk, not to keep from 30,000 to 40,000 men under aress But he has seen, in the lapse of years, that the country has steadily advanced toward peace on its frontiers and throughout its domains with a far smaller force, and he now frankly accepts and records the testimony of his own eyes. The army consists of 2.141 officers and 23,335 enlisted men, almost precisely as it was a year ago-it being impracticable, on account of the continual losses by desertion, to keep it up to its legal maximum at any given moment. "The current of military events," Gen. Sherman tells us, "has been of the most peaceful character." have been no wars, nor even rumors of wars, in any of the Territories except Arizona, and even there Gen. CROOK, whose policy SHER-MAN cordially approves, had to penetrate two hundred miles into Mexico, in order to find the hostiles. Soon "all wars will cease in Arizona, and with them will disappear the complicated Indian question which has continued ever since the first settlements by whites on this continent." It is obvious that den. Sherman considers that a great change has come over the needs and the functions of the permanent military establishment. He does not scruple to say that railroads are now a more important troops. The completion of the last of the have "settled forever the Indian question, the army question, and many others' Finally, these railroads "account fully for the peace and good order which now prevail throughout our country." The chief duty which he indicates for the future of the army is that of garrisoning certain strategic points: When troops are called for, on a sudden alarm, the railroad will take 500 men as far in a day, says Gen. Simmyan, as they used to go by painful marching in a month. This fact does not diminish the need of trained troops-indeed, they should be still better trained and more efficient for instant use:

and should have great weight in the legislation of Congress. This conviction that the former work of the army is passing away seems to pervade and color nearly every part of the report. Gen. Sherman rejects the idea that the diers are overworked, and commends Gen. AUGUR for calling it "loose talk;" and yet we cannot fail to remember that he himself was the leader in such talk only a few years ago. He is satisfied that the condition of the soldier to-day is better than in 1846, and is constantly improving. He insists, however, that when soldiers are made to do the extra work of mechanics, they should have the pay of mechanics. The scale of pay in foreign armies is something about which the soldier usually knows little and cares less. Another suggestion is that of a more frequent exchange of stations by regiments. For instance, the Twenty-first Infantry has been on the Pacific coast fourteen years, and

but it simplifies the military problem. The view that railroads, with the settlements

they cause, solve the question of civilization

and peace on the frontier, has been presented

for years in THE SUN. Gen. SHERMAN'S ut-

terauces on this point are those of a patriot.

ought to come in." Military education Gen. SHERMAN considers to be admirably provided for. A cadet, it is true, "may graduate at West Point, and yet not know how to feed, clothe, manage, and fight a company or a regiment, which is the ultimate end of all army education;" but at the special schools of Forts Leavenworth and Monroe he will receive this practical knowledge. The post schools for

soldiers need to be improved. It is rather singular that the chief legacy of counsel which Gen. SHERMAN leaves to the army refers purely to organization. It is the revival of his old plan of increasing the infantry regiments to twelve companies, like the artillery and cavalry, and dividing each regiment into three battations of four companies each. Two of these would be kept on a war footing, with a hundred men in each, while the third battalion would be a skeleton organization, used as a nucleus for recruits, yet with its complement of officers. In it could also be put officers and soldiers invalided by service or sickness, and, adds the General quaintiy, "such as are not yet weaned of home influence or family importunity." There is no doubt that the present ten-company infantry regiment is a "bad tactical unit," and that the proposed battalions would be of a

convenient size for keeping together in garrison, especially when the multitude of use less small posts shall have been abandoned. It is also clear that it would be easy to fill out the third or reserve battalion, as Gen. SHERMAN says, "by the mere scratch of a pen and the magic wand of money," in case of need, so as to get a total force of 6,000 artillery, 12,000 cavalry, and 30,000 infantry. But meantime this change would increase the present large number of officers in the service, and, by its increased maximum of enisted men in companies, would also add to the total of enlisted men. And Gen. Sher-MAN'S whole report conclusively shows that this is precisely what is not needed.

Two Good Senators.

When the Democratic party has good representatives in the Legislature they should be kept there, instead of being replaced by untried men.

In the present State Senate James Daty and James Fitzgerald are Senators from this city. They are candidates for reflection Each has a good record as a legislator. Both should be sent back to the Senate.

In view of the probability that the next Senate will be strong on the Republican side, it is important that as many tried and experienced Democrats should be elected as

The Liveliest State Campaign. The fight in Virginia grows hotter and hotter. It contrasts strongly with the singular indifference that prevails, especially among the Republicans, in other States. Ma-HONE is evidently in a tight place, and it is doubtful if the money which he has frightened out of Government employees, will do him any good after all. The contest was sufficiently close before the Ohio election, but the Virginia Democrats have felt much more hopeful, and their opponents much more discouraged, since then.

The Virginia Democrats are making a good fight, and they have the sympathy not only of their own party in other States, but of thousands of Republicans who condemn the alliance of the Administration with an unprincipled adventurer. Even if Virginia should not succeed in casting off Mahone, the North will show what it thinks of him and his allies by its repudiation of Republicanism next Tuesday.

Mr. Jounson's entire canvass has been put pon the statement made by himself that the office is not political. — Juse Johason's Circular.

A man who has held office as a Democrat during a great part of his professional life, and who wants to spend the rest of it holding office as a Republican, cannot have much respect for the intelligence of the voters to whom he thus appeals. It is true that the office of Supreme Court Judge is not political. Nobody ever said it was. But Mr. JESSE Johnson, who talks so much about its non-political character, is not only an active politician, but has displayed his industry as a politician in the service of both parties. One rewarded him with an office, and now he wants the other to reward him in like manner. Mr. WILLARD BARTLETT, his opponent, however, has never before sought or held any office, and whatever weight there is in Mr. Joursson's argument should induce all really non-partisan voters to support Mr. BARTLETT.

It is the duty and it ought to be the pleasire of every Democrat to vote for John Reilly for Register. He is the united nominee, and he manly and outspoken in his Democracy. He is one of the two Democratic members of the present Board of Aldermen who indignantly refused to vote for the confirmation of a Republican to succeed Dr. Charles F. Charplen as President of the Board of Health, "No Democratic municipal administration," said he, "can afford to place Republicans in offices vaeated by Democrats." On election day remember these words of John Rellay.

Paymaster-General Rochester, in making his annual report, has the unpleasant duty of referring to the case of one of his subordinates, Major Wassen, who was a defaulter, and is now serving a term in prison. He does not hold out any encouragement for the notion that a repetition of this offence would be impossible. On the contrary, he thinks that no system of accounting would practically provent an unworthy custodian of the public funds from proving false to his trust. All he can hope protection and agent of civilization than to do is to detect speedily any such breach of trust. It is well known, however, that Major Wassey's ambasslament consisted in his taling Government money to pay a gambling debt. Now, the statutes expressly forbid disbursing officers from gambling, and yet it is known that this law is often broken. If it were enforced strictly against disbursing officers. on the simple ground that they are forbidden to indulge in this practice, no matter what honor at least one leading temptation to misappropriate Government funds would be taken away, and besides, they would learn that statutes are made to be obeyed, not defled.

> It is not sense to imperil Democratic success in the State for the sake of electing a Republican Mayor in Brooklyn. King's county's majority was lost in the dust of a so-called nonpartisan municipal conflict two years ago, and the Republicans are kicking up a dust now in the hope of winning again. Keep the dust out of your eyes and vote for Handaix and the whole State ticket.

It was hardly worth while for the Grand Jury to tell the Excise Commissioners that they ought to be ashamed of themselves for granting licenses to DRAPER, COARLEY and other criminals and ex-convicts. It has been apparent for some time that the Commission. ers have no sense of shame in these matters.

The public is doing all the blushing. Places were secured by two more American horses yesterday in English races. The records are of little account compared with those which distinguished American horses in England two years ago, but they belo to bring up the average of their performances at the going out of the

MATTHEW H. ELLIS, the regular Demo tratic candidate for County Judge in Westhester county, should receive the hearty support of the people throughout the county. His experience as City Judge of Yonkers fits him seculiarly for the duties of the office for which ne is now running.

Vote for James Daly for Senator in the Seventh District. A vote for Duono is a vote

Why do not JOHN W. BROWNING and AMES DUNNE withdraw in favor of Col. FRED-ERICK A. CONKLING in the Eighth Senate district? By remaining in the field they are virtually aiding the Republicans in the election of United States Senator.

If LEON ABBETT's canvass is any indicaion, the Republican party in New Jersey must be a man of straw. It doesn't even seem to have any last legs. Nevertheless, the Democrats should make every effort to put the maority up to 15,000 and keep it there for 1884. The bigger the majorities are now the bigger they will be a year from now.

It is evident that if Mayor Low had understood the situation in Brooklyn he would have retused to be a candidate for a second term against the good-sized Democratic majority which Brooklyn is going to show, and no doubt he wishes he were well out of the campaign. He can still savesome time and a good deal of hard work by withdrawing from a hopeless contest. Let him withdraw, and let the Re-publicans turn around and vote for HENDRIX. The Democrats elected a Republican two years ago, and the Republicans ought to be willing to help elect a Democrat this year.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1855.

The rest of the control of the contro

inke em, and they stick their queues under their juckets, and wear swell clothes and reinted siness just like regilar dudes. So they ker on asking me and the other fellers to come to see em Friday night. So me and the other fellers thought we would go, and one Friday night we all greed to go. So we marched up to the door and rung the bell and asked if Mr. Kin Tang and Mr. Han Sin were in, and the servant a regilar old Chinaman, he said they were, and invited us up stairs. So then Kin Tang and

How an Opera Habitus Died. nce of the early days of Italian opera is New York. See to morrow's Sunday Mercury. - Adv.

The ion's are strained and racked by a persistent cough the general strength wasted, and an incurable couplaint established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remerly for coughs and todds and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial or suns. Jayne's and bronchial or suns. Jayne's persistent of the pulmonary and bronchial or suns. Jayne's persistent of the pulmonary and bronchial or suns. Jayne's persistent of the pulmonary and bronchial or suns.

- By many individuals in many countries

an oath is regarded very lightly. To them it is just as easy to awear as to succee, and in many instances easier. In the Eastern nations, among the Mohamme-dams an extraordinary sanctity is attached to a solemn asseveration, and the belief in punishment bereatter to a perjurer is carried to a degree of fanaticism. When a Hindoo or a Burmese swears, he implicates not himself alone, but all his kindred to the seventh degree, all his personal sequaintances, and all his posterity. When he, through lapse of memory, perjures himself, all these are through tapse of memory, perjures himself, all these are condemned to "ten kinds of punishment and five at-tacks of enemies." Should the perjury be of a more se-rious form, the "earth will open and swallow them all up." Should be knowingly make a false oath, all his friends and acquaintances will be precipitated into eighty great helis and one hundred and twenty small ones.

-In Prof. Carl Deepler's (sen.) atélier in Berlin two large canvases are fast approaching com-pletion. They are the first of a series of five or six vast decorative compositions, intended to symbolize the five Continents, the chief figure in each being a characteris-Continents, the chief figure in each being a characteristic and ideal female one, around which the respective attributes are artistically grouped. "Europe" is nearly finished and "America" rapidly advancing. The last named is ead to be the more effective of the two. The figure personifying the new world is in a sitting postore, holding the trident in one hand and resting the other on the banner of the stars and stripes; the Capitol, the lead in the distance covered with sailing vessels and strain ers, the outlines, beauty, and expression of the chief figure, also the rich coloring of fruits, &c., are said to form a most striking and grandiese ensemble. It is to form a most striking and grandiese ensemble. It is to be hoped, say the critics that the artist may be encour-aged to complete the series.

-Notwithstanding that the search for gold Notwithstanding that the search for good has been carried on for thirty years in the colony of New South Wales, new ficits or new deposits are continually being discovered asine of them in localities which were supposed to have been theroughly examined. Some of the fields recently discovered promise to equal in extent and richness any discovered in the carry days while the oldest fields, though apparently exhausted so far est the inter, unadded by capital and skill is opal of a standard and a single that the property of been found in association with certain formation the extent of country occupied by these rain at 70 of square miles, or marry one fount for the whole area of the colony—a considerable perfect of the miner.

BUNBEAMS.

...The total force of police and constablary in England and Wales is, according to the recently pub-lished "Judicial Statistics," 33,173, being a larger num ber by 1,141 than in 1880. St.

-The authorities of the "German theatre" in Berlin have forbidden actors to appear before the cap-tain except at the conclusion of the last act, or to accept any bouquet flung on the stage. They appeal to the pub-

lie to help them in carrying out this refere preaching in Pittsburgh, enumerated the things not to be found in heaven. "There is no darkness there, no clouds, no sickness, no graves, no fenerals, no premiers

... The Postal Gazette states that in 1874. when the Post Office acquired the British to learninh sys-tem, the daily number of London telegrams was hetween 400 and 500; in 1883 the number is providence per day. Including provincial as well as men the numbers have increased from 12,000 per day is 1873 to above 50,000 in the present year.

-The University of Zurich has now thirtyone women students, of whom only seven are derman, Twenty are studying medicine, ten philosophy, and one twenty are stony in a measurement, tell planes play, and one otherwistry. Zurich has conferred the doctor's derica on thirty women in the ten years during which the university has been open to them. Twenty three were doctors of medicine; the remaining had the Ph. D. deer

-A recent report of the English Local Government Board shows that, notwith-standing bad harvests and depressed trade, pauperism has emisde-ably diminished since 1872. The population of Fugland and Wales has risen from 23,000,000 to 20,000,000 in 1882. But while in the former year the m ber of paupers was 977,200, in the latter it had fallen to

-The Times of Eastman, Ga., tells of a Cochran Justice of the Peace who, just as two attorneys were about to argue a case, took up his hat and said, Gentlemen, you may talk about this ca you please; but I've got to go home and set out some po-tato silps. When you get through you'll find my decision written out there;" and he walked ent.

-A man lately committed suicide in a Parisian restaurant after making a hearty luncheon, washed down with a bottle of choice Burgundy On a slip of paper found on the table before him he had written in pencil; "Oysters are excellent for the stonach, and old wine promotes longevity; but politics dogust a man with life, and that is the reason why I am about to kill myself."

-Every sphere, according to the French proverb, has its heroes. This explains the reception given to the new hangman, Mr. Bartholomew Bernis successor to Marwood, when he arrived at his native village of Dewstury. The doomsman of England made his entry amid a scene of the wildest enthusiasm, a number of local musicians preceding the process which marched to the strains of "See the Consucring

-The Jardin d'Acclimation, although completely destroyed during the Franco-German war, was speedily restored, and is now being made as attractive for winter as it has been for summer. A large hall is being built (of course with a buffet attached) capable of accommodating several thousands of people, where the band will play through the winter. Several galleries are building to which the collections are being reand a large aquarium is in preparation.

There is a great apple crop this year in

France. M. Herve Mangon, Deputy of La Manche, in a speech delivered at an agricultural meeting, has recommended his cider producing constituents to exclude rot-ten fruit and to use clear and clean water as the heat means to promote the consumption of cider. The Nor-mans are not satisfied with the little favor which their cherished beverage enjoys in Paris, where six times more beer and a hundred times more wine are consumed

-The Washington monument has reached a height of 384 feet and cost, thus far. \$940,088 (ns follows: Expended by the Monnment Association upon the old shaft, \$230,000; expended by Col. Casey, \$710, (00); leaving a balance on hand of \$190,000 from the appropriation by Congress of \$880,000. A reporter who ascended to the top last week found men shifting the massive machinery and making ready to lay the 98th course. The workmen, he says ran around the edges with the agility of flies, and trusted their lives to the

-There lies in the State House rotunds at Columbus, Ohio, a piece of rotted oak log about six feet long. In the centre of the log stands a suil more rotten piece of hickory-eim tree more than a foot in diameter and about two feet high, on which a card is attached bearing the inscription: "Plagstaff of 1788 erected by Gen. Anthony Wayne at Fort Recovery, Ohio, where Gen. St. Clair was defeated 1701." The upright pole was long. In the centre of the log stands a still more rotte Gen. St. Clair was defeated 1701." The upright pole was morrised into the log, which was buried in the ground. It was found eight or nine feet under ground while digging a well on the site of the old fort in 1876.

-" L." writes to the London Times : " I find ittle article 'the' occurs 200 times in first column of the Times-for sake of average, say, 1,000 times on every page, making 16,000 for entire copy, equal to 48(88) let-ters. Now, if we reckon that every line in a column numbers forty letters—taking leading article type as an example—and that a column is made up of 15" lines, then we learn how 0,000 letters are consumed. And so we come to ascertain that an ordinary copy of the limes devotes eight columns of letter press to article the.' Surely this little verbal parasite might with advantage be stamped out."

-Under Count Tolstoi, the present Home Minister, the Russian press is now subjected to every conceivable annoyance, and the Gotor, which has shown such elastic courage in holding its way, in spite of fre-Scarcely a day passes but some new subject is added to those which it is forbidden to discuss, and telegrams are detained as long as thirty six hours, then only to arrive inuffiated and garbied. Of course one result of this it that the press remains extraordinarity small, and it is estimated that there is but one publication to every 5,000 of the people of St. Petersburg and Moscow -A complaint having been made in some

of the English papers concerning the presence of mag-nests in beer, a correspondent of the British Medical Journal points out the fact that Burton on Trent ob, tained celebrity for ales on account of its wells, which contain mornesia. He also states that brewers in other places have found it beneficial to add the sulphates of line and magnesia to their brewing waters. The three most celebrated Burton and two of the best Edhalorgh wells contain upward of 40 grams per gallon of lune and magnesia. Kradisch, the analyst, also publishes the fact that the water in the Pachoor browery at Munich contains 2 (85 parts per 17,000 of magnesia alone.

—A German newspaper having asserted that it had always been the custom of the Jesuits not to select an Italian as General of their order, the Monitors. de Rome gives a list of the twenty two Generals of the Jesuits, from the foundation of the Company to the pres-ent time, proving that cleven were Italians, namely, the tifred), Ohya, Tamburini, Visconti, Centurioni, Bleci, and Fortis. There have been four Spaniards-Ignatius Loyola, Jacques Lainez, Francis Borgia, and Gonzalez. Ger-many has likewise given four Generals to the order— Mercurian, Nickel, Retz, and Anderledy, the future General, who is a German Swiss. Holland and Belgium have furnished three—Noyelle, Rotham, and Becks. No